

✓
U.S. 96 Per
v. 50 pt. 2

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 50

JULY 5, 1935

NO. 27

CURRENT PREVALENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES¹

May 19-June 15, 1935

The prevalence of certain important communicable diseases, as indicated by weekly telegraphic reports from State health departments to the United States Public Health Service, is summarized in this report. The underlying statistical data are published weekly in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, under the section entitled "Prevalence of Disease."

Meningococcus meningitis.—For the 4 weeks ended June 15, 568 cases of meningococcic meningitis were reported, a decrease of 137 cases from the preceding 4-week period. Weekly totals have fallen from a maximum of 179 for the week ended May 18 to 108 for the week ended June 15. In spite of the decline, the prevalence continues to be much higher than usual at this season.

In the accompanying table are shown the number of reported cases in each State by weeks since April 19 and the totals for a preceding 20-week period of unusual prevalence and for the corresponding periods of the 2 preceding years.

The excess incidence in 1935 obtains rather generally throughout the country, with the exception of the New England States, although a number of individual States do not share in this increase. All States reporting any appreciable number of cases reached a maximum at the same time (week of May 18), whereas the normal seasonal peak occurs a month or so earlier.

¹ From the Office of Statistical Investigations, U. S. Public Health Service. The numbers of States included for the various diseases are as follows: Typhoid fever, 48; poliomyelitis, 48; meningococcus meningitis, 48; smallpox, 48; measles, 47; diphtheria, 48; scarlet fever, 48; influenza, 44 States and New York City. The District of Columbia is counted as a State in these reports. These summaries include only the eight important communicable diseases for which the Public Health Service receives regular weekly reports from the State health officers.

PUBLIC LIBRARY
DETROIT MICH.

*Meningococcus meningitis cases reported in each State for recent weeks of 1935¹
and comparison of 20-week period with preceding years*

Division and State	Cases reported for 20 weeks ended—			Cases reported in 1935 for week ended—									
	Apr. 22 1933	Apr. 21 1934	Apr. 20 1935	Apr. 27	May 4	May 11	May 18	May 25	June 1	June 8	June 15	June 22	
All States ¹	1, 643	1, 083	2, 339	174	175	177	179	152	147	161	108	-----	
New England:													
Maine.....	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New Hampshire.....	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Vermont.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Massachusetts.....	20	29	28	3	4	2	0	2	3	0	1	1	
Rhode Island.....	0	2	10	2	1	1	0	3	2	2	0	0	
Connecticut.....	19	11	13	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	
Middle Atlantic:													
New York.....	100	72	197	26	24	19	35	12	23	29	15	28	
New Jersey.....	39	22	28	3	5	2	3	3	6	4	5	5	
Pennsylvania.....	110	55	96	5	9	7	2	9	9	2	4	15	
East North Central:													
Ohio.....	26	34	203	27	6	27	10	13	14	7	6	9	
Indiana.....	76	43	54	4	7	3	6	4	0	8	1	1	
Illinois.....	363	161	255	19	29	17	24	20	16	19	10	4	
Michigan.....	42	23	25	4	2	5	0	3	2	0	2	2	
Wisconsin.....	27	43	44	2	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	
West North Central:													
Minnesota.....	24	10	26	0	2	0	0	3	0	1	4	2	
Iowa.....	43	25	39	3	5	3	2	2	0	2	4	0	
Missouri.....	79	47	122	11	14	7	20	7	8	10	6	4	
North Dakota.....	13	8	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	
South Dakota.....	11	5	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nebraska.....	22	7	56	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	
Kansas.....	33	24	49	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	0	0	
South Atlantic:													
Delaware.....	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Maryland.....	24	5	60	9	9	12	9	8	8	10	9	8	
District of Colum- bia.....	15	7	99	4	9	11	8	10	6	10	0	11	
Virginia.....	41	62	94	5	7	11	23	6	2	18	10	4	
West Virginia.....	11	35	45	1	11	5	4	1	3	1	4	3	
North Carolina.....	30	22	56	2	0	2	3	2	3	1	5	3	
South Carolina.....	10	0	25	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Georgia.....	26	14	11	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	6	
Florida.....	7	3	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	
East South Central:													
Kentucky.....	39	20	75	10	0	6	2	2	5	1	1	5	
Tennessee.....	53	45	104	6	7	4	7	7	3	8	2	0	
Alabama.....	28	15	48	6	1	1	0	1	0	4	0	1	
Mississippi.....	15	7	23	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	
West South Central:													
Arkansas.....	18	13	32	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Louisiana.....	30	7	16	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	
Oklahoma.....	54	40	67	2	0	4	1	1	1	6	0	1	
Texas.....	37	53	76	0	1	0	3	6	3	1	4	2	
Mountain: ²													
Montana.....	5	7	24	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	
Idaho.....	3	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Wyoming.....	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Colorado.....	26	6	17	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
New Mexico.....	10	10	28	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	
Arizona.....	8	14	13	1	0	2	0	2	4	0	1	0	
Utah.....	11	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pacific:													
Washington.....	12	15	24	4	3	3	2	1	1	0	2	1	
Oregon.....	7	2	16	1	2	0	2	0	4	4	1	0	
California.....	66	46	101	8	7	6	5	14	7	4	3	8	

¹ See PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 7, May 10, and Apr. 12, 1935, for weekly data by geographic areas for earlier periods of 1935.

² Nevada excluded.

Poliomyelitis.—Two hundred and forty cases of poliomyelitis were reported for the 4-week period ended June 15, as compared with 92 cases in the preceding 4-week period. Although an increase is to be expected at this time of year, unusual prevalence is reported from

certain States. The accompanying table gives the number of cases reported by weeks since May 18 in all States with a total of 5 cases or more during the period.

Cases of poliomyelitis reported in certain States, by weeks, May 19-June 15, 1935

State	Week ended—				
	May 25	June 1	June 8	June 15	Total
New York.....	2	1	1	1	5
New Jersey.....	1	2	2	1	6
North Carolina.....	18	25	17	57	117
Louisiana.....	2	4	2	7	15
California.....	6	3	9	20	38
All other.....	9	15	20	15	59
All States.....	38	50	51	101	240

Typhoid fever.—The number of cases of typhoid fever continues to remain below the figures for the corresponding periods of previous years, but a seasonal increase is observable. A total of 981 cases was reported for the 4-week period ended June 15, as compared with 629 for the preceding 4 weeks.

Scarlet fever.—The normal seasonal decrease in the prevalence of scarlet fever is in progress, the weekly numbers of cases reported since May 18 being 6,494, 5,834, 5,385, and 4,733, respectively—a total of 22,446 for the 4-week period as compared with 27,821 cases for the preceding 4-week period. The rate of incidence continues well above previous years, however, especially in the East North Central, West North Central, South Atlantic, and Mountain and Pacific groups of States. For all States the excess over last year at this time is about 40 percent.

Taking the past season as a whole, the increased incidence of scarlet fever calls for special note. The numbers of cases reported for 36 weeks ended June 15, 1935, and for corresponding periods of 5 preceding years (these periods containing approximately 90 percent of the reported cases for the year) for the country as a whole are as follows:

Year:	Reported cases	Ratio to 1929-30
1929-30.....	151, 031	1. 00
1930-31.....	167, 641	1. 11
1931-32.....	176, 014	1. 17
1932-33.....	181, 640	1. 20
1933-34.....	187, 024	1. 24
1934-35.....	220, 592	1. 46

Part of the increase may be ascribed to better reporting.

Diphtheria.—The incidence of diphtheria remains about the same as in corresponding periods of the 2 preceding years. A seasonal decline is shown for the current period, the total number of cases for

the 4-week period ended June 15 being 1,686 as compared with 2,044 for the preceding 4 weeks. The only geographic area showing an increase over last year is the East North Central.

Smallpox.—For the week ended June 15, 146 cases of smallpox were reported, as compared with 215 for the preceding week. Certain districts, however, have reported a much higher incidence at this season than for corresponding periods of the last 3 years, especially the West North Central and Mountain and Pacific. In the 4-week period under report, cases were reported mostly from Nebraska (149), Kansas (127), Washington State (127), California (64), Texas (52), Minnesota (35), Wisconsin (33), and Wyoming (30). No cases were reported from the New England or Middle Atlantic States and only 4 from the South Atlantic.

Influenza.—The number of cases of influenza being reported is about the same as in preceding years at this season. The total was 2,073 for the 4-week period ended June 15 as compared with 3,358 for the preceding 4 weeks.

Measles.—In the 4-week period ended June 15, 91,251 cases of measles were reported as compared with 123,291 for the preceding 4 weeks. The incidence continues at about the same level as in 1934 and much higher than in the 4 preceding years. The comparison by geographical areas is as follows:

Section	Cases reported for 4-week period ended June 15, 1935	Corresponding period in 1934	Corresponding median for period 1929-33
All regions.....	91,251	90,542	59,907
New England and Middle Atlantic.....	36,998	23,139	24,617
East North Central.....	31,944	27,981	17,695
West North Central.....	6,085	6,061	3,996
South Atlantic.....	3,716	15,314	4,776
East and West South Central.....	2,032	8,602	2,044
Mountain and Pacific.....	10,476	9,445	5,036

Deaths, all causes.—The average annual death rate from all causes in large cities, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, for the 4 weeks ended June 15 was 11.3 per 1,000 persons as compared with 11.1 for the corresponding period in 1934, 10.6 in 1933, 10.7 in 1932, and 11.0 in 1931. The current rate is thus higher than in any year since 1930. If the period of the year to June 15 is considered, the rate (12.3) is about the same as for the corresponding period of 1934 and 1932, higher than that for 1933, and below that for 1931 and earlier years.

MALARIA EPIDEMIC IN AURORA, OHIO

By R. N. HOYT, Ph. D., *Associate in Parasitology, School of Medicine, Western Reserve University*, and R. D. WORDEN, M. D., *Health Commissioner, General Health District, Portage County, Ohio*

Malaria, once prevalent in many districts of Ohio, is now rare and sporadic. No cases have been reported in Aurora since the organization of the health district in 1920. It is probable, therefore, that it is not endemic in Aurora and that the epidemic here reported was due to the introduction of an infected individual. Evidence as to the vector and the original infected person is incomplete, but the facts concerning the outbreak should be of interest to physicians and health officers.

Aurora is an incorporated village located about 30 miles southeast of Cleveland. According to the Bureau of the Census, the population in 1930 was a little more than 1,000, about half of whom resided in the village proper. At the west end of the village are two attractive inns patronized by tourists. The east end of the village, less than a mile away, has a golf course, railroad station, and two stores.

The chronology of the epidemic was as follows: On September 3, 1934, 7 patients were reported with recurrent chills and fever, in the blood of 2 of whom the malaria parasite had been detected. The publicity given these reports aided in the discovery and notification of a total of 22 cases with onsets on or before September 3. Ten additional cases with onsets in September and 5 cases with onsets in October have been reported, bringing the total up to 37. The distribution of these cases according to the date of the first chill was as follows:

Date	Num- ber of cases	Date	Num- ber of cases	Date	Num- ber of cases
Prior to Aug. 21.....	1	Sept. 2.....	3	Oct. 5.....	1
On Aug. 21.....	2	3.....	1	7.....	1
24.....	1	5.....	1	17.....	1
25.....	5	7.....	1	20.....	1
26.....	2	8.....	2	23.....	1
27.....	1	12.....	1		
28.....	1	16.....	2		
29.....	1	20.....	2		
30.....	4	24.....	1		

The difficulties and delays in diagnosis early in the epidemic were due in part to the mildness of the symptoms with consequent failure to seek medical advice. In other instances incorrect diagnoses were made by physicians. Headache, fever, and pain in the back or legs simulated influenza. Vomiting at onset occurred in 11 cases, chiefly among children and young persons. In certain cases a diagnosis of simple gastritis was made.

The malaria parasite was *Plasmodium vivax*. Eleven of the patients had daily (quotidian) chills either throughout their illness or after 1 or 2 typical 48-hour (tertian) cycles. Blood smears from some of these cases showed the presence of two groups of parasites (young and old schizonts), due presumably to multiple infection.

The geographic distribution showed a remarkable concentration in relation to the first case, D. B., and to the pond west of the golf course. All but nine resided within a mile of the pond, and a majority of these within a quarter of a mile. Six of the remainder resided close together on farms 2 miles southeast of the village, but all had made visits to the village.

Twenty-four of the patients were males and 13 were females. Seven were under 10, and 3 were over 60 years of age. The youngest was 4 and the oldest 71.

Efforts were made to determine the original source of the infection. R. B., a house painter, reported having had malaria in Florida in April and of having a relapse in Aurora in May. Thick blood smears made on two occasions, a week apart, in September, failed to show malaria parasites. The interval between relapse in this patient and the onset of the epidemic, and the fact that he resided at the west end of town, make it seem unlikely that he was the immediate source. However, he may have infected D. B., a section hand living in a practically unscreened "shanty" near the center of the outbreak and near the pond previously mentioned. D. B. was found sick in bed on September 8. A blood smear showed *P. vivax*. He had been ill almost continuously since June with weakness and recurring chills.

A mosquito survey revealed abundant breeding of *Anopheles punctipennis* along the grassy banks of the Aurora branch of the Chagrin River, which winds through the golf course and through the north side of the village. Adults of this species were found in the home of one patient only. Adults of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* were found at the homes of 2 patients in the village and of 1 living 2 miles southeast. The same species was also found in two other village residences in which malaria did not occur. The breeding place of *A. quadrimaculatus* has not been established with certainty, probably owing to the fact that oiling operations were started in the pond west of the golf course before the mosquito survey was begun. Dissection of six adult females of this species did not result in the demonstration of oocysts. It is believed, however that *A. quadrimaculatus* was the responsible vector, because *A. punctipennis* has not been demonstrated as the vector in epidemics occurring in the United States.

Control measures were started promptly by the health commissioner. The pond at the center of the outbreak was oiled at once,

and other breeding places near the village were oiled within a few days. Oiling was continued at 10-day intervals until cold weather set in. On advice of the State Department of Health, patients were required to stay within screened enclosures until 4 negative blood smears, taken at least 24 hours apart, were obtained. This regulation was supplemented by an agreement signed by the patient or parent to complete 8 weeks of quinine or 5 days of atabrine therapy and to submit to a final blood examination after treatment had been completed. Attempts were made to render infected individuals noninfective in order to prevent a recurrence of the outbreak during the following year.

COURT DECISION ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Discharge by municipality of raw sewage into stream from which another municipality takes its water supply.—(North Carolina Supreme Court; *Town of Smithfield et al. v. City of Raleigh et al.*, 178 S. E. 114; decided Jan. 28, 1935.) The city of Raleigh discharged its untreated sewage into two creeks at points approximately 33 miles from the town of Smithfield. The sewage so discharged flowed through the said creeks into the Neuse River. The town of Smithfield took its water supply from the Neuse River below the points on said river where the sewage entered it. Section 7125 of the Consolidated Statutes provided as follows:

No person, firm, corporation, or municipality shall flow or discharge sewage above the intake into any drain, brook, creek, or river from which a public drinking water supply is taken, unless the same shall have been passed through some well-known system of sewage purification approved by the State board of health; and the continued flow and discharge of such sewage may be enjoined upon application of any person.

If any person, firm, or corporation, or officer of any municipality having a sewerage system in charge shall violate the provisions of this section he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The plaintiffs asked that the defendants immediately be enjoined from discharging untreated sewage into the said creeks and through said creeks into the waters of the Neuse River. The trial court denied the petition and dismissed the action, but the judgment also provided:

* * * This judgment shall not be taken hereafter or held to be an estoppel against the plaintiffs, in case another action is brought for the same cause, whenever it shall be made to appear that the defendants are in a position to comply with the statute which forms the basis of this action.

The supreme court, upon appeal by the plaintiffs, stated the question before the court as follows:

Does Consolidated Statutes, section 7125, impose upon the trial judge the mandatory duty of enjoining a municipality from discharging raw sewage into a stream from which another municipality takes its water supply?

The pertinent findings of fact made by the trial judge, as stated by the appellate court, were:

* * * (a) That the discharge of raw sewage into Neuse River, in view of the facts and circumstances, had produced no injury to the plaintiff, and there were no facts tending to show immediate menace to the inhabitants of the plaintiff municipality; (b) that the defendant is not in a financial condition to immediately install purification plants necessary to comply with the provision of the statute.

The lower court's judgment was affirmed by the supreme court, the opinion of the latter court stating in part as follows:

The principal cases in this jurisdiction construing Consolidated Statutes, section 7125, are: [Citations.] These cases proceed upon the theory that a violation of Consolidated Statutes, section 7125, authorizes the exercise of the restraining power of a court of equity, irrespective of the fact that no injury has actually occurred. It is the threat or potentiality of menace rather than the accomplished fact thereof that warrants the interposition of equitable power. Notwithstanding, common sense is older than the common law, statutory law, or equity, and this saving grace of human experience must be reckoned with in determining the application of technical rules of behavior. If the trial judge had granted the prayer of the plaintiffs and had immediately restrained the city of Raleigh from using its sewerage system and plugged the entire system with the force of law, untold misery and suffering would be entailed upon a population of over 40,000 people. The statute recognizes such practical exigencies of social life and declares that "the continued flow and discharge of such sewage may be enjoined upon application of any person" (Consolidated Statutes, section 7125). The words "may be enjoined" clearly demonstrate that surrounding facts and circumstances must be considered in entering a peremptory order of the kind sought in this action. The cases referred to all disclose that a reasonable time was accorded for complying with the statute.

Manifestly Raleigh must comply with Consolidated Statutes, section 7125. This statute pronounces the public policy of the State, against which temporizing and unreasonable delay will not avail. This idea was doubtless in the mind of the trial judge because it is particularly specified in the judgment that the same "shall not be taken hereafter or held to be an estoppel against the plaintiffs, in case another action is brought for the same cause", etc.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JUNE 15, 1935

[From the Weekly Health Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce]

	Week ended June 15, 1935	Correspond- ing week, 1934
Data from 86 large cities of the United States:		
Total deaths.....	7,621	7,382
Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis.....	10.6	10.3
Deaths under 1 year of age.....	524	522
Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 estimated live births.....	48	49
Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis, first 24 weeks of year.....	12.3	12.2
Data from industrial insurance companies:		
Policies in force.....	67,827,973	67,771,847
Number of death claims.....	13,413	12,523
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.....	10.3	9.6
Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 24 weeks of year, annual rate.....	10.5	10.7

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Weeks Ended June 22, 1935, and June 23, 1934

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 22, 1935, and June 23, 1934

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934
New England States:								
Maine.....			1	1	188	2	0	0
New Hampshire.....					2	69	0	0
Vermont.....		3			39	25	0	0
Massachusetts.....	9	11			324	280	1	1
Rhode Island.....	1	1			362	46	0	0
Connecticut.....	6	6			361	178	1	0
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York.....	28	54	11	1	2,337	794	28	1
New Jersey.....	7	24	1	2	1,325	521	5	1
Pennsylvania.....	37	53			1,644	1,870	15	0
East North Central States:								
Ohio.....	20	12	4	3	653	472	9	1
Indiana.....	7	19	9	9	66	240	1	0
Illinois.....	46	14	13	6	978	1,308	4	5
Michigan.....	8	8	1	1	1,977	283	2	3
Wisconsin.....	3	10	28	7	1,661	1,432	1	3
West North Central States:								
Minnesota.....	4	2	4		140	83	2	0
Iowa.....	7	6			41	129	0	0
Missouri.....	14	27	51	20	95	123	4	2
North Dakota.....	2		1		31	102	1	0
South Dakota.....	1				9	86	0	0
Nebraska.....	8	6			50	30	1	0
Kansas.....	2	8	21		204	188	0	0
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware.....	1				15	31	1	0
Maryland.....	4	2	2	1	119	397	8	2
District of Columbia.....	6	3	1		12	21	11	2
Virginia.....	11	6			222	742	4	8
West Virginia.....	7	10	15		145	100	3	0
North Carolina.....	10	8		3	13	343	3	0
South Carolina.....	7	1	52	99	21	62	0	0
Georgia.....	8	13					6	0
Florida.....	5	5			2	115	1	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 22, 1935, and June 23, 1934—Continued

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934
East South Central States:								
Kentucky.....	7	8	3		131	321	5	3
Tennessee.....	3	3	15	5	33	131	0	2
Alabama.....	3	8	17	18	35	191	1	0
Mississippi.....	8	5					2	0
West South Central States:								
Arkansas.....	1	3	10	4	15	9	0	0
Louisiana.....	16	7	11	4	9	73	1	0
Oklahoma.....	5	1	26	20	13	79	1	0
Texas.....	22	34	30	31	22	176	2	0
Mountain States:								
Montana.....	1		3		112	21	0	0
Idaho.....		1		2	5	2	0	0
Wyoming.....					54	65	0	5
Colorado.....	10	3			132	156	0	0
New Mexico.....		1			13	33	0	0
Arizona.....		2	2		6	13	0	0
Utah.....					5	6	0	0
Pacific States:								
Washington.....		3			260	198	1	0
Oregon.....	5	2	14	17	100	24	0	0
California.....	36	35	24	37	928	490	8	2
Total.....	386	428	371	291	14,825	12,630	133	41
First 25 weeks of year.....	15,101	17,371	101,981	46,338	656,208	634,539	3,544	1,342

Division and State	Pollomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934
New England States:								
Maine.....	0	0	13	10	0	0	2	0
New Hampshire.....	1	1	9	5	0	0	0	1
Vermont.....	0	0	5	10	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	2	2	155	168	0	0	2	0
Rhode Island.....	0	0	14	12	0	0	0	2
Connecticut.....	1	0	46	17	0	0	1	0
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York.....	12	8	540	344	0	0	10	15
New Jersey.....	1	2	94	84	0	0	4	4
Pennsylvania.....	0	1	353	359	0	0	9	29
East North Central States:								
Ohio.....	2	1	213	221	0	1	11	15
Indiana.....	1	0	54	35	1	1	1	3
Illinois.....	0	1	661	290	1	1	12	27
Michigan.....	1	0	143	212	0	0	8	8
Wisconsin.....	1	1	311	242	6	7	0	3
West North Central States:								
Minnesota.....	0	0	92	49	4	2	11	1
Iowa.....	0	0	56	16	4	0	0	1
Missouri.....	0	0	18	20	2	1	9	18
North Dakota.....	0	0	31	25	0	0	1	1
South Dakota.....	0	0	5	5	15	0	0	0
Nebraska.....	0	0	33	10	34	5	4	1
Kansas.....	0	0	25	21	24	4	1	4
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware.....	0	0	3	4	0	0	1	0
Maryland.....	0	0	40	26	0	0	4	7
District of Columbia.....	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0
Virginia.....	16	0	12	11	0	0	10	7
West Virginia.....	0	1	26	24	0	0	12	13
North Carolina.....	60	0	13	15	3	0	18	13
South Carolina.....	2	0		1	0	0	32	15
Georgia.....	0	0	5	2	13	0	53	59
Florida.....	0	6	1	1	0	0	6	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 22, 1935, and June 23, 1934—Continued

Division and State	Polio-myelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934
East South Central States:								
Kentucky.....	1	0	19	13	0	5	11	23
Tennessee.....	1	0	12	2	0	0	22	13
Alabama ¹	0	5	2	10	0	0	18	19
Mississippi ²	0	0	4	1	0	0	16	9
West South Central States:								
Arkansas.....	1	0	6	2	3	0	16	14
Louisiana.....	3	1	11	6	0	0	21	25
Oklahoma ¹	0	1	14	5	1	2	14	6
Texas ⁴	5	0	31	22	1	22	14	29
Mountain States:								
Montana ¹	1	1	15	8	3	0	3	2
Idaho.....	0	0	-----	-----	0	4	0	2
Wyoming ²	0	0	14	2	26	2	0	1
Colorado ³	0	0	61	15	1	4	0	1
New Mexico.....	1	1	5	9	2	0	4	7
Arizona.....	1	0	9	6	0	0	2	3
Utah ¹	0	0	39	2	0	0	1	0
Pacific States:								
Washington.....	0	2	34	35	16	6	1	1
Oregon.....	0	1	17	20	4	7	1	2
California.....	32	340	149	134	7	1	5	11
Total.....	146	376	3,420	2,539	171	75	371	416
First 25 weeks of year.....	865	1,761	168,735	138,219	4,700	3,482	4,084	4,710

¹ New York City only.

² Rocky Mountain spotted fever, week ended June 22, 1935, 29 cases, as follows: Illinois, 1; District of Columbia, 2; Virginia, 1; Montana, 14; Wyoming, 8; Colorado, 2; California, 1.

³ Week ended earlier than Saturday.

⁴ Typhus fever, week ended June 22, 1935, 29 cases, as follows: Virginia, 1; North Carolina, 1; South Carolina, 1; Georgia, 15; Florida, 1; Alabama, 4; Texas, 6.

⁵ Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of cases reported monthly by States is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week.

State	Menin- gococ- cus menin- gitis	Diph- theria	Influ- enza	Malaria	Measles	Pel- lagra	Polio- mye- litis	Scarlet fever	Small- pox	Ty- phoid fever
<i>May 1935</i>										
Alabama.....	3	48	119	482	580	56	2	28	4	22
Arizona.....	9	23	50	1	240	1	3	235	0	10
Idaho.....	1	1	20	-----	71	-----	0	34	1	-----
Illinois.....	93	233	124	11	8,233	-----	1	5,172	10	22
Kansas.....	9	32	20	-----	3,205	-----	0	217	133	9
Louisiana.....	3	65	31	104	208	19	12	28	0	41
Maryland.....	36	32	27	2	349	-----	1	408	0	20
Michigan.....	13	42	8	9	10,328	-----	3	1,446	0	16
Minnesota.....	8	50	7	-----	2,437	-----	4	1,537	64	9
Oklahoma ¹	9	26	169	44	294	23	3	30	11	14
Oregon.....	4	7	81	-----	955	-----	0	132	18	8
Pennsylvania.....	34	141	-----	-----	14,328	3	1	2,512	0	37
Rhode Island.....	11	2	3	-----	2,349	-----	0	67	0	1
Texas.....	10	140	377	1,388	402	37	2	117	26	43
Washington.....	6	13	40	-----	1,960	-----	6	258	151	11
West Virginia.....	14	54	116	-----	1,689	-----	2	275	0	44

¹ Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

May 1935		May 1935—Continued		May 1935—Continued	
	Cases		Cases		Cases
Actinomycosis:		Impetigo contagiosa:		Septic sore throat—Cont.	
Minnesota	1	Illinois	1	Washington	1
Pennsylvania	1	Maryland	7	West Virginia	34
Chicken pox:		Oklahoma ¹	3	Tetanus:	
Alabama	161	Oregon	31	Alabama	5
Arizona	131	Lead poisoning:		Illinois	3
Idaho	8	Illinois	1	Louisiana	2
Illinois	1,559	Maryland	1	Maryland	2
Kansas	233	Michigan	1	Oklahoma ¹	3
Louisiana	27	Mumps:		West Virginia	1
Maryland	676	Alabama	69	Trachoma:	
Michigan	1,290	Arizona	164	Arizona	16
Minnesota	407	Idaho	10	Illinois	47
Oklahoma ¹	41	Illinois	496	Michigan	3
Oregon	193	Kansas	531	Oklahoma ¹	8
Pennsylvania	2,827	Louisiana	4	Rhode Island (delayed report)	3
Rhode Island	154	Maryland	131	Trichinosis:	
Texas	403	Michigan	1,102	Illinois	1
Washington	579	Mumps	81	Michigan	1
West Virginia	158	Oregon	543	Minnesota	4
Conjunctivitis:		Pennsylvania	3,228	Tularaemia:	
Maryland	1	Rhode Island	114	Alabama	4
Dengue:		Texas	334	Illinois	2
Alabama	1	Washington	557	Louisiana	3
Texas	11	West Virginia	48	Minnesota	3
Diarrhea:		Ophthalmia neonatorum:		Texas	5
Maryland	7	Illinois	5	Typhus fever:	
Dysentery:		Louisiana	2	Alabama	14
Alabama (amoebic)	1	Maryland	1	Louisiana	2
Arizona	37	Pennsylvania	2	Maryland	1
Illinois (amoebic)	11	West Virginia	1	Undulant fever:	
Illinois (amoebic carriers)	33	Paratyphoid fever:		Alabama	6
Illinois (bacillary)	5	Illinois	2	Illinois	20
Louisiana (amoebic)	2	Kansas	2	Kansas	3
Louisiana (bacillary)	15	Louisiana	2	Louisiana	1
Maryland	1	Michigan	2	Maryland	1
Michigan (amoebic)	1	Texas	5	Michigan	3
Minnesota (amoebic)	2	Puerperal septicaemia:		Minnesota	16
Minnesota (bacillary)	2	Illinois	1	Oregon	2
Oklahoma ¹	4	Washington	1	Pennsylvania	5
Oregon (amoebic)	1	Rabies in animals:		Rhode Island	1
Texas (bacillary)	24	Alabama	63	Texas	6
Washington (amoebic)	3	Illinois	40	Washington	3
Epidemic encephalitis:		Kansas	6	West Virginia	1
Alabama	3	Louisiana	27	Vincent's infection:	
Idaho	1	Maryland	1	Illinois	14
Illinois	11	Michigan	8	Kansas	1
Kansas	7	Washington	3	Maryland	14
Maryland	1	Rocky Mountain spotted fever:		Michigan	16
Michigan	3	Idaho	12	Oregon	7
Oregon	1	Maryland	1	Whooping cough:	
Pennsylvania	7	Oregon	11	Alabama	162
Washington	4	Washington	1	Arizona	84
German measles:		Scabies:		Idaho	1
Alabama	28	Maryland	1	Illinois	869
Arizona	111	Oklahoma ¹	3	Kansas	319
Illinois	3,959	Oregon	20	Louisiana	12
Kansas	998	Septic sore throat:		Maryland	167
Maryland	618	Illinois	1	Michigan	1,207
Pennsylvania	5,539	Kansas	9	Minnesota	193
Rhode Island	20	Louisiana	2	Oklahoma ¹	102
Washington	1,135	Maryland	15	Oregon	77
Hookworm disease:		Michigan	40	Pennsylvania	1,471
Louisiana	5	Oklahoma ¹	28	Rhode Island	57
		Oregon	9	Texas	286
		Rhode Island	3	Washington	88
				West Virginia	46

¹ Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

PLAGUE-INFECTED RODENTS IN MODOC COUNTY, CALIF.

The Director of Public Health of California has reported positive findings for plague in 30 ground squirrels and 4 wood rats found in Modoc County, Calif., and received at the laboratory on May 8, June 1, and June 13 to 16, 1935. The 30 squirrels were found on ranches 1 mile west and northwest, 2 to 3 miles east, and 1 mile south of Alturas. The 4 wood rats were received on May 8 from a ranch 5 miles east and 2 miles south of Likely.

WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

City reports for week ended June 15, 1935

This table summarizes the reports received regularly from a selected list of 121 cities for the purpose of showing a cross section of the current urban incidence of the communicable diseases listed in the table. Weekly reports are received from about 700 cities, from which the data are tabulated and filed for reference.

State and city	Diph- theria cases	Influenza		Meas- les cases	Pneu- monia deaths	Scar- let fever cases	Small- pox cases	Tuber- culosis deaths	Ty- phoid fever cases	Whoop- ing cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
Maine:											
Portland.....	1		0	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	29
New Hampshire:											
Concord.....	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
Nashua.....	0			0		0	0		0	0	
Vermont:											
Barre.....	0		0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Burlington.....	0										
Massachusetts:											
Boston.....	10		1	69	21	42	0	9	0	9	209
Fall River.....	0		0	1	3	10	0	1	0	3	22
Springfield.....	0		0	53	0	8	0	0	0	3	34
Worcester.....	0		0	7	3	9	0	0	0	1	39
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket.....	0		0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
Providence.....	2		0	409	5	2	0	2	0	9	56
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport.....	1		0	12	0	12	0	2	0	1	29
Hartford.....	0		0	18	1	4	0	1	0	10	29
New Haven.....	0	1	0	76	2	0	0	0	0	0	36
New York:											
Buffalo.....	0		0	34	22	72	0	6	0	13	123
New York.....	24		2	1,324	123	319	0	81	2	120	1,373
Rochester.....	0		0	36	3	7	0	2	0	15	55
Syracuse.....	0		1	558	1	28	0	1	0	17	47
New Jersey:											
Camden.....	4		2		3	5	0	1	0	0	42
Newark.....	0	1	0	293	5	5	0	4	1	53	100
Trenton.....	0		0	0	3	11	0	3	0	1	39
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia.....	5	2	1	104	20	71	0	15	0	61	384
Pittsburgh.....	4	2	2	122	14	24	0	7	1	24	135
Reading.....	0		0	96	3	1	0	0	0	0	18
Scranton.....	0			10		9	0		0	0	
Ohio:											
Cincinnati.....	4		0	5	7	8	0	7	0	4	110
Cleveland.....	8	15	1	296	18	23	0	15	0	38	213
Columbus.....	1		0	63	1	11	0	3	0	4	71
Toledo.....	0		0	72	3	8	0	5	3	10	76
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne.....	7		0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	18
Indianapolis.....	0		0	36	13	10	0	4	2	8	89
South Bend.....	1		0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	19
Terra Haute.....	0		0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Illinois:											
Chicago.....	29	2	1	500	47	536	0	41	0	64	694
Springfield.....	0		0	3	2	5	0	0	0	3	16
Michigan:											
Detroit.....	0	1	1	359	18	58	0	17	1	110	251
Flint.....	1		0	0	5	5	0	1	0	2	26
Grand Rapids.....	1		0	68	2	21	0	0	0	22	33
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha.....	0		0	2	1	11	0	0	0	1	7
Milwaukee.....	2		0	458	7	80	0	4	0	48	86
Racine.....	0		0	135	0	18	0	0	0	17	16
Superior.....	0		0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
Minnesota:											
Duluth.....	0		0	14	2	3	0	1	2	1	19
Minneapolis.....	2		1	8	5	73	0	3	5	1	105
St. Paul.....	0		0	18	2	40	2	0	3	5	51
Iowa:											
Davenport.....	0			1		3	0		0	0	
Des Moines.....	5		0	24	0	2	0	0	0	0	23
Sioux City.....	1			2		2	0		0	1	
Waterloo.....	1			1		11	0		0	0	
Missouri:											
Kansas City.....	0		1	35	0	9	0	4	0	4	93
St. Joseph.....	1		0	6	1	0	0	0	0	3	5
St. Louis.....	8		0	10	12	7	0	6	2	6	176

City reports for week ended June 15, 1935—Continued

State and city	Diph- theria cases	Influenza		Mea- sles cases	Pneu- monia deaths	Scar- let fever cases	Small- pox cases	Tuber- culosis deaths	Ty- phoid fever cases	Whoop- ing cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
North Dakota:											
Fargo	0		0	2	1	12	0	0	0	1	3
Grand Forks	0			1		0	0		0	0	
South Dakota:											
Aberdeen	0			2		0	0		0	0	
Nebraska:											
Omaha	0		0	31	8	5	1	2	0	0	89
Kansas:											
Topeka	0		0	62	4	2	0	0	0	25	24
Wichita	1	3	0	15	1	2	0	0	0	2	22
Delaware:											
Wilmington	1		0	4	2	3	0	1	0	2	27
Maryland:											
Baltimore	1	2	2	21	13	22	0	14	4	9	211
Cumberland	0		0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Frederick	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
District of Colum- bia:											
Washington	2		0	30	17	28	0	10	0	1	157
Virginia:											
Lynchburg	0		0	1	1	3	0	0	0	40	9
Richmond	1		0	17	0	1	0	5	3	0	87
Roanoke	3		0	7	1	1	0	0	0	2	15
West Virginia:											
Charleston	1		0	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	29
Huntington	0			0		3	0		0	0	
Wheeling	0		1	18	0	4	0	0	1	0	15
North Carolina:											
Raleigh	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13
Wilmington	0		0	0	2	1	0	0	0	7	17
Winston- Salem	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	13
South Carolina:											
Charleston	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	17
Columbia											
Greenville	0		0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	14
Georgia:											
Atlanta	1	2	0	0	5	2	0	3	1	4	73
Brunswick	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Savannah	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	38
Florida:											
Miami	2		0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	20
Tampa	1		0	0	2	1	0	0	12	6	15
Kentucky:											
Ashland	0			5		0	0		0	0	
Lexington	0		0	8	2	2	0	2	0	0	15
Tennessee:											
Memphis	2		2	0	2	3	0	6	0	3	59
Nashville	0		0	0	5	3	0	1	2	7	52
Alabama:											
Birmingham	2		0	15	4	3	0	4	4	3	71
Mobile	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	27
Montgomery	0			0		0	0		0	0	
Arkansas:											
Fort Smith	0			0		0	0		0	11	
Little Rock	0		0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
Louisiana:											
New Orleans	6	1	1	19	6	2	0	15	1	1	157
Shreveport	0		0	1	6	1	0	4	0	3	66
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma City	0		0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	50
Tulsa	0			0		0	0		0	25	
Texas:											
Dallas	3	1	1	0	5	3	1	3	0	2	66
Fort Worth	0		0	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	29
Galveston	0		0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	24
Houston	1		0	2	2	0	0	9	1	1	68
San Antonio	4		1	2	7	1	0	3	0	0	52
Montana:											
Billings	0		0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	9
Great Falls	0		0	3	0	1	0	0	0	6	10
Helena	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	3
Missoula	0		0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7

City reports for week ended June 15, 1935—Continued

State and city	Diphtheria cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Smallpox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
Idaho:											
Boise	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Colorado:											
Denver	1		0	85	5	38	0	3	0	0	90
Pueblo	0		0	15	0	10	0	0	0	3	9
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque	0		0	0	1	0	0	3	0	3	10
Arizona:											
Utah:											
Salt Lake City	0		1	2	4	63	0	0	0	78	32
Nevada:											
Reno	0			0		0	0		0	0	
Washington:											
Seattle	0		0	207	5	14	0	3	1	1	70
Spokane	0		0	30	1	4	0	0	0	2	20
Tacoma	0		0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	26
Oregon:											
Portland	0	2	0	35	6	4	0	3	2	4	68
Salem	0			0		0	0		0	0	
California:											
Los Angeles	10	18	1	58	8	34	3	28	2	17	290
Sacramento	0		0	81	0	16	0	2	0	0	22
San Francisco	1		0	103	6	18	0	5	1	22	122

State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Polio-myelitis cases	State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Polio-myelitis cases
	Cases	Deaths			Cases	Deaths	
Massachusetts:				Maryland:			
Boston	0	0	1	Baltimore	9	2	0
Rhode Island:				District of Columbia:			
Providence	1	1	0	Washington	0	2	0
New York:				South Carolina:			
New York	13	5	1	Charleston	1	0	0
New Jersey:				Florida:			
Newark	1	0	0	Tampa	1	0	0
Pennsylvania:				Tennessee:			
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	Memphis	0	0	1
Ohio:				Louisiana:			
Cincinnati	7	2	0	New Orleans	0	0	2
Cleveland	4	0	0	Oklahoma:			
Illinois:				Tulsa	2	0	0
Chicago	9	4	0	Texas:			
Michigan:				Dallas	1	0	0
Detroit	0	1	0	Fort Worth	0	0	2
Minnesota:				Washington:			
Minneapolis	2	0	0	Seattle	1	0	0
Iowa:				Spokane	1	0	0
Des Moines	2	0	0	Oregon:			
Missouri:				Portland	1	1	0
Kansas City	2	1	0	California:			
Nebraska:				Los Angeles	1	0	16
Omaha	2	2	0	Sacramento	2	1	0
Delaware:				San Francisco	1	0	1
Wilmington	1	0	0				

Epidemic encephalitis.—Cases: Toledo, 1; Baltimore, 1; Birmingham, 3.

Pellagra.—Cases: Lynchburg, 1; Winston-Salem, 1; Charleston, S. C., 1; Savannah, 4; Birmingham, 5; Montgomery, 1; Dallas, 1; Los Angeles, 1; San Francisco, 1.

Typhus fever.—Cases: Newark, 1; Savannah, 1; New Orleans, 1.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

GREAT BRITAIN

England and Wales—Infectious diseases—13 weeks ended March 30, 1935.—During the 13 weeks ended March 30, 1935, cases of certain infectious diseases were reported in England and Wales, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Diphtheria.....	23,574	Puerperal pyrexia.....	1,513
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1,086	Scarlet fever.....	36,256
Pneumonia.....	16,928	Smallpox.....	0
Puerperal fever.....	605	Typhoid fever.....	263

England and Wales—Vital statistics—First quarter ended March 31, 1935.—During the quarter ended March 31, 1935, 146,530 live births and 132,648 deaths were registered in England and Wales. The following statistics are taken from the Quarterly Return of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, issued by the Registrar General of England and Wales. The figures are provisional.

Birth and death rates in England and Wales, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1935

Annual rates per 1,000 population:		Annual rates per 1,000 population—Continued	
Live births.....	14.70	Deaths from—Continued	
Stillbirths.....	.65	Diphtheria.....	0.13
Deaths, all causes.....	13.30	Influenza.....	.27
Deaths under 1 year of age.....	1.68	Measles.....	.03
Deaths from—		Scarlet fever.....	.02
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years		Violence.....	.55
of age).....	15.50	Whooping cough.....	.04

LATVIA

Notifiable diseases—January–March 1935.—During the months of January, February, and March 1935 cases of certain notifiable diseases were reported in Latvia, as follows:

Disease	January	February	March	Disease	January	February	March
Botulism.....		1	1	Poliomyelitis.....	3	3	3
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	6	6	16	Puerperal septicemia.....	13	10	16
Diphtheria.....	130	115	111	Scarlet fever.....	674	669	526
Erysipelas.....	35	35	39	Scurvy.....		1	2
Influenza.....	158	161	279	Tetanus.....	1	1	2
Leprosy.....	2	1		Trachoma.....	79	37	51
Lethargic encephalitis.....		1	1	Typhoid fever.....	47	36	42
Measles.....	84	90	219	Typhus fever.....	2		1
Mumps.....	12	18	38	Undulant fever.....			2
Paratyphoid fever.....	4	5	2	Whooping cough.....	61	49	74

¹ Per 1,000 live births.

PUERTO RICO

Notifiable diseases—4 weeks ended June 15, 1935.—During the 4 weeks ended June 15, 1935, cases of certain notifiable diseases were reported in the municipalities of Puerto Rico as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Chicken pox.....	133	Paratyphoid fever.....	4
Diphtheria.....	47	Pellagra.....	1
Dysentery.....	20	Scarlet fever.....	1
Filariasis.....	2	Syphilis.....	64
Influenza.....	24	Tetanus.....	2
Leprosy.....	1	Trachoma.....	1
Malaria.....	639	Tuberculosis.....	806
Measles.....	95	Typhoid fever.....	16
Mumps.....	62	Whooping cough.....	127
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	4		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

(NOTE.—A table giving current information of the world prevalence of quarantinable diseases appeared in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 28, 1935, pp. 875-890. A similar cumulative table will appear in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS to be issued July 23, 1935, and thereafter, at least for the time being, in the issue published on the last Friday of each month.)

Cholera

Indo-China—Pnom-Penh.—During the week ended June 15, 1935, 1 case of cholera was reported at Pnom-Penh, Indo-China.

Philippine Islands—Rizal Province.—Cholera has been reported in Rizal Province, Philippine Islands, as follows: On June 22, 1935, 1 case at Caloocan, and 1 case at San Felipe Neri. On June 24, 1935, 1 fatal case was reported at Navotas. All three localities are adjacent to Manila.

Plague

Ecuador—Loja Province.—During the month of May 1935, 4 cases of plague with 1 death were reported in Loja Province, Ecuador.

Egypt.—During the week ended June 15, 1935, 2 cases of plague were reported in Minya Province, and 1 case of plague with 1 death was reported in Qena Province, Egypt.

Tunisia—Tunis.—One case of bubonic plague, with 1 death, was reported in Tunis on June 17, 1935.

United States—California.—A report of plague-infected rodents in California appears on page 902 of this issue of PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

Typhus fever

China—Manchuria—Harbin.—A report dated June 20, 1935, states that approximately 400 cases of typhus fever with 20 percent of fatalities were reported at Harbin, Manchuria, China, since June 1.

Almost all the cases are outside the Chinese city. All preventive measures are being taken.

Irish Free States—Waterford County—Lismore.—On June 8, 1935, 1 case of typhus fever was reported at Lismore, Waterford County, Irish Free State.

Yellow fever

Dahomey—Parakou.—During the period May 21-31, 1935, 1 suspected case of yellow fever with 1 death was reported at Parakou, Dahomey.